TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1894.

Why Hill Is Wanted.

These things are plain: The electoral importance of the State of New York, which looms up habitually as the prospects of the national Democracy seem doubtful or diffibult, is again recognized at its proper value. Also, since the Hon. DAVID B. HILL has figured in New York politics there has never been among Democrats, here and elsewhere, the deep and unanimous desire now manifest for him to lead his party's campaign in person. If Hill could see the way clear to leave the Senate and become the candidate of Democracy for Governor of New York, a thrill of hope would sting the veins of even every man who had ever voted the Democ Pacy's ticket in the triumphant days when it could show its full face boldly and without a tremor. With HILL as the nominee the old confidence in the soundness of Its cause and the old pride in its partisanship would again animate a solid and inapirited party.

Hill is wanted now not because he has been elected Governor twice before. The recollection of past successes couldn't rouse for him the political feeling of New York as it has been roused, or raise him again to the height of undisputed leadership. The real reason is found in the records of the Benate during the session recently closed, which show that HILL defled the betrayers of the Democratic party from the moment their treachery began, and that nothing could stop him from fighting for the fundamental principles of Democracy to the last. His last words denouncing the spurious Democracy which sought to "lead us astray after false gods, false theories, and false methods," uttered on June 21, before his vote against a Tariff bill binding his party to the Populists, explain why Democrats in shame and in trouble instinctively turn to him as the party's natural head:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I cannot follow such leadership which shifts, and turns, and temporises on every pub Bic question; which compromises every well established cratic principle for which the party contended when out of power, which stands ready to adopt every passing 'ism' of the hour, which surrenders principle for expediency, and pursues no consistent course from one year to another. If political success of my party is only to be purchased by such methods and such pacrifices, I prefer defeat and the preservation of my

Is it wonderful that when the New York Democrats desire a candidate to present to the voters of the State, they should call be the leading defender of their essential principles at the time of their signal degradation? The Democratic party cannot hope for either victory or credit by denying its own self and then lying about it, after the manner of the cuckoo apologies for the Populistic Administration. HILL is to-day the type of a Democratic candidate, whether the Empire State or in the nation at large, for the conclusive reason that what he said in the Federal Senate three months ago must represent the sentiments and the professions of the Democratic party; or else any further idea of inviting an intelligent and self-respecting constituency to support it had better be abandoned.

A Square Platform-No Flim-Flam

We have read the platforms adopted by the Democratic State Conventions that have been held this year, and we are obliged to declare that those platforms are humbugs without exception. We cannot recall one of them that has dealt with the tariff honestly or that has dared to compare the promise of 1892 with the performance of 1894. Between the tariff called for by the Chicago platform and the WILSON-GORMAN tariff re is an immensity of differ ence, too wide for the most athletic straddling; and yet the makers of the Democratic State platforms of the year have essayed this impossible divarication. Between evasion and direct false statement the Democratic platforms in a number of States are models of insincerity and humbug. Yet there is no uncertainty as to what the Democratic doctrine of the tariff was in 1892. There is no uncertainty, save in the dishonest platforms, as to the nature and character of the WILSON-GORMAN tariff. Do the Democrats hope to win votes or escape punishment at the polls by falsifying the record or trying to squeeze out of

the facts?

In this State, at least, where the Demo crats have won so many victories by fighting squarely and fairly, there should no skulking or masking. The Convention that meets to-day should put into its platform just what the majority of the delegates and the mafority of the Democrats whom they represent think and wish in regard to the tariff. Is the New York Democracy still in favor of the constitutional tariff? Then say so, and may it clearly. Is the New York Democracy opposed to a constitutional tariff and in favor of protection and free wool? Then may so, and say so clearly. Does the New York Democracy believe in a tax upon the incomes of individuals and corporations? Then say so, and let there be no mistake about it. Does the New York Democracy oppose the income tax? Then say so, and say it clearly and There are no votes to be unmistakably. got this year by shuffling and sneaking. The voters mean business. They want to know just what they are voting for. In the somewhat demoralized and disorganized condition of the Democratic party, it is absolutely necessary to have a rallying point. Where do the New York Democrats stand ! What is their position? That is what the voters of New York want to know.

Give them a platform that will tell them this, a square, straightforward platform. They are tired of flash rolls and sawdust boxes. There has been too much of that sort of thing at Washington. New York wants the straight truth.

The Rose-Pink Campaign Book. In a rose-pink cover, the Executive Committee of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Fifty-third Congress has issued a so-called Campaign Book for use in this year's elections.

Who got it up, we don't know; but we should say that if carefully studied it might influence many voters. Some of its features are uncommonly instructive.

For example, you may read on one page the Democratic tariff pledge of 1892, on another the President's perfidy and dishonor letter to Wilson, and on yet another a glowing sulogy of that same measure of perfidy and dishonor. The story is there, just as any Republican would like to have it.

For example, again, you may read in applying the science, in which he

GRESHAM'S own language the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM argument against the CLEVE-LAND-BAYARD policy with regard to Samoa. You may read of the repudiation by CLEVELAND of treaty obligations originally assumed at CLEVELAND'S instance; an abandonment of which the compiler of the rose-pink book complacently remarks: "It is a matter of supreme satisfaction that our Government did not assume to carry out her part of the agree ment, but has abandoned the same."

You may read the full text of the appeal to monarchical sympathies at Washington signed by LILIUOKALANI Regins, and SAM PARKER, and you may also read the compiler's opinion that "no more patriotic mes sage was ever sent to Congress," than that message of Mr. CLEVELAND's recommending the restoration of the Queen, a recommendation which no Democrat in Congress dared to put into a motion.

One may read on one page a denunciation of Populism, on another a boast that the Democracy has passed a Populist incometax law, and, on another, a further demand, as a Democratic measure, for "a very heavy graduated income tax, to stay the insatiable hands of fortune-seeking adventurers, who aim really more to gratify a vaulting ambition to belong to the aristocracy of gigantic wealth, with the attendant fascination of power, than from any rational desire or hope to enjoy or make useful these unreasonable and unholy amassments."

For example, once more, you may read in one place an elaborate argument to prove that the Republicans, when in power, legislated "at the dictation of the Sugar Trust," in another place the boast that the House did in fact vote for free sugar, and in yet another place CARLISLE's letter which was designed to block free sugar in the Senate in the interest of this same Trust, and which did block it there.

These are only a few of the beauties of this rose-pink book. We are not informed how many copies of the fool confession have been printed by order of the Hon. CHARLES J. FAULENER of West Virginia, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The whole edition would probably make a big pile, were the rose-pink campaign books heaped up in some open square or public place. The pile would make a glorious bonfire. Such a conflagration would be worth about

million dollars to the Democracy in this year's canvass. It would prevent the enemy from taking advantage of wholesale rates and buying up this rose-pink book to circuate as a Republican document.

An Explanation Desired.

Our highly esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, urges upon the Democratic State Convention to "speak out in a frank and manly fashion about the new Tariff act." This is sound advice, and we sincerely hope it will be followed by the Convention. Our contemporary agrees that the Tariff act is not all that was expected; and it adds that "the intentions of the President, of Mr. Wilson, and of all the genuine tariff reformers must be recognized and commended." Now, as the intentions of the President

of Mr. Wilson, and of other professional tar-

iff reformers, so far as they have been manifested in the transactions of Congress, in official documents, and in the public press, have been from the first in direct opposition to the national Democratic platform, upon which the President and all Democratic Representatives in Congress were elected, will the Times kindly inform the public why they should be recognized and commended ? Clearly an explana tion of this point is in order now, and at every other time; yet so far no one has come forward with even an attempt to explain it. When we advocated the election of these statesmen, and voted for all of them for whom citizens of the First Congress district of New York had the right to vote, we cherished the belief that they would honestly try to carry out the platform of a tariff for revenue only; yet not one of them. not the President nor even Mr. WILSON, vocated it, or even proposed or suggested it, in the whole course of this long and memorable struggle! How, then, can they be recognized and commended by any honest Convention, unless traitors and impostors are to be commended for their treason and hypocrisy? Instead of a tariff for revenue only they have given us the accursed income tax; and the only relief in the darkness of their shameful conduct in utterly ignoring their pledges and the platform, is that it sets out in brighter relief the manly behavior of Senator HILL and Representatives Covert and Bartlett. who stood up and voted against the disgraceful abortion like the honest and faith-

ful Democrats that they are. This is our view of the Democratic platform and of its ignoring by the President and Professor WILSON and their accomplices. We would much prefer to find out that we are mistaken in these impressions; and we shall hope to be enlightened, either by some one of the very few believers in the tariff for revenue only, or by some one who never believed and never pretended to believe. If there are liars and frauds who have been masquerading as tariff reformers, and as men holding the great principle of reform, nobody will expect any satisfactory explanation from any of them.

The Bertillon System of Identifying Criminals.

The necessity of some means, at once effect tive and easily employed, of recognizing habitual criminals, is acknowledged in all civilized countries. The methods of identification, however, hitherto practised in England, and for that matter in the United States, are confessedly defective; and for some years Mr. EDMUND R. SPEARMAN has been urging the adoption of the BERTIL-LON anthropometric system which has given admirable results in France. It seems that, while attending the sessions of the Behring Sea Arbitration Board in Paris Sir CHARLES RUSSELL and Sir RICHARD WEBSTER made a test of the system; and owing, apparently, to their favorable impressions, the Home Secretary appointed a Commission to investigate the BERTILLON scheme of measurements, as well as the alternative proposal, advocated by Mr. FRANCIS GALTON, that a record of finger marks should be made. The report of this Commission is discussed by Mr. SPEARMAN in the current number of the Ninetcenth Century.

Before noting the conclusions of the Commission and Mr. SPEARMAN's objections to them. let us recall briefly what the two systerns investigated are. The French anthropometric system was invented by M. AL-PHONES BESTILLON, a son of a distinguished anthropologist, from whom and from Dr. BRUCA, his father's colaborer, he seems to have derived a bent for anthropological studies. Being employed some fifteen years ago in a minor capacity by the Prefecture of Police he was led to think of

was interested, to the identification of old offenders, a desideratum which then was even less effectively attained in France than it now is in England. After nine years of study and experiment he so perfected his method of identification by measurements that its employment was made compulsory in France and Algeria. His system is a sin ple one in principle, and does not require the assistance of a trained scientist for its application. It consists mainly in recording the measurements of certain bony parts of the human frame, parts which do not alter with any change that age, accident, or device may make in the muscular tissue, and which are not affected by the subsequent thinness or corpulence of an individual. These measurements now number eleven, though before the system was perfected they were less numerous. They are: Full height, height when sitting length and breadth of the skull, length of middle and little fingers of left hand, length of left forearm and left foot, length of the full stretch of the arms, and the length and width of the right ear. The solor of the eyes and of the hair, and any scars, moles, &c., on hands, arms, face, and bust, are also accurately recorded.

M. BERTILLON establishes the identity of any criminal who has been through his hands. He divides each measurement into three classes—the large, the medium, and the small. Assuming that he has 90,000 sets of measurements to classify, he begins with the length of the head, because the skull of the adult never grows, and the measurer cannot be deceived by the criminal, as he conceivably may be when taking the full height of the body. By this mean he is enabled to reduce the 90,000 to three classes of about 80,000 each. The width of the head is then measured, and the classes are cut down to some 10,000 spiece The length of the middle finger of the left hand provides another divisor, and further diminishes each class to about 3,300. By the length of the left foot the divisions are brought down to, say, 1,100 each, and the length of the forearm reduces them to less than 400. The original 90,000 have thus been distributed in 243 groups, each containing from 300 to 400, but this number is still too large for working purposes. Consequently, each group of 400 is split into three classes, of some 140 apiece, according as the persons comprised are tall, short or of medium height. The measurement of the little finger of the left hand will again reduce these subdivisions to lots of less than 50 each; and, finally, by the color of the eyes, of which M. BERTILLON distinguishes seven varieties, these last lots are brought down to parcels, which should average about 7 each, but in reality vary from 8 to 20, owing to some colors being much more common than others. In order to eliminate the remotest chance of error there are added the measurements of the length and width of the right ear, the height when sitting, and the full stretch of the arms.

What is the experience of the French anthropometric bureau presided over by M. BERTILLON with regard to the outcome of these measurements? It is that out of nearly half a million persons who have passed through its hands, no two individuals were exactly the same in all the particulars enumerated. We should note that the accuracy with which personal marks, such as moles, scars, &c., are re-corded, constitutes a second important feature of the BERTILLON system. When these exist and corroborate the evidence of measurement urements, they furnish absolute confirms tion of identity. Photographs, on the other hand, are used only as auxiliaries.

The method of identification by finger prints, advocated by Mr. GALTON, was decribed in detail not long ago in THE SUN. It amounts to this, that if less than a drop of ink is distributed evenly over the surface of a copper plate, and a person's fingers are laid thereon and then transferred to s card, they will leave impressions of the patterns formed by the papillary ridges. These patterns form either arches, loops, or whorls, the former being by far the most infrequent. Mr. GAL-TON, having taken the finger prints of 2,500 persons, found a difference in every case The Commission appointed by the Home Secretary seems to have looked favorably or this method of identification, for they recommend a fusion of it with the French system. What they advise is the habitual taking of the first five of the BERTILLON measurements, namely, length and width of the head, and the length of the left middle finger, left forearm, and left foot. By means of these data 90,000 sets of measurements can be reduced to groups of about 400 each, to which the Commission would have the finger-mark test applied. Mr. SPEARMAN objects that to what extent the arch, loop, and whorl patterns of finger marks are susceptible of classification is undetermined. He admits that Mr. Galton, a scientific observer endowed with an aptitude for patient re search, might without much trouble divide 400 cards into three or more groups, and detect the particular card wanted. But Dr. GARSON, the Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute, testified that 400, or ever 100, would be far too large a number to be dealt with by the finger-mark method, and the Commission seems to have recognized the difficulty by declaring that a scientific head was needed to carry out its recommendations. Mr. SPEARMAN insists that no only a scientific head, but a highly paid corps of scientific assistants, would be needed to identify by means of finger prints. The BERTILLON system, on the other hand, requires no such agents. Any good, practical police officer, once taught can take and recognize the measurements On this point it is sufficient to mention that the chief of the Lyons Anthropometric Bureau learned the system from a man taught by M. BERTILLON, while the officer in charge of the Marseilles bureau was instruct ed by a man who had learned it at Lyons.

Appomattox and the Pragmatical Blockhead.

We again invite the attention of the Hon WILSON SHANNON BISSELL to the pragmatical blockhead in the Post Office Department who is responsible for changing the name of the Post Office at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, to Surrender. The only reason for changing the historical name of Appomattox is that there is an Appomattox Station on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The Post Office of this Appomattox Station was called Nebraska. Mistakes were made in the mails, owing to the existence of Appomattox Court House and Appomattos Station in the same county. The new Appomattox is now the county seat, doubtless the more impostant place in the estimation of its citizens. If the pragmatical blockhead in the Postmaster-General's office had known the history of his country, however, or had had as much imagination as fires the intellectuals of a fly at the prospect of molasses, he would not have allowed the name made famous forever by the events of April

9, 1865, to be dissociated from the place to which it rightfully belongs. If Appo-

mattex Station kicked, Appematter Station was at liberty to choose a new name for itself and its Post Office,

The pragmatical blockhead should be reversed. He is trying to rob Appomattox Court House of its rightful name. He has committed a grave offence against history and good taste. He may be a very well-mean ing person in his doltish way, but he must learn to keep his too copious feet off the sacred spots of American history. Call up the pragmatical blockhead, Mr. BISSELL, and make him give back the name he has filched from Virginia and the rest of the United States.

Send Capt. Mahan.

We have sent a Lieutenant of artillery to report on the military proceedings between China and Japan. Other countries sene Colonels, but it is said that our Lieutenant knows more about tactics and strategy than any one else in the army. Probably it is right to send him; but he should have the temporary rank and pay of Major, at least. Such temporary rank and pay used to be given to any Now let us see how by aid of these data Major-General's aides, and is given now to

the acting Judge Advocates. But if a Lieutenant is the best army officer to send, the best naval officer is a Captain : ALFRED T. MAHAN. Why couldn't he be detached from the Chicago and sent out to observe what he can appreciate and describe better than any other living man, the naval war between Japan and China! He would not have to take temporary rank, and his reports would be recognized every-

Perhaps Capt. MAHAN would not care to go; but the Secretary of the Navy should, in our opinion, give him a chance to go.

The high value placed by Capt. MAHAN upon strategy and tactics in sea fighting, as related to the question of the relative forces engaged, is well known, and he finds no lesson in the engagement at Yalu upon the need of reconstructing war vessels. He is a firm believer in battle ships as the backbone of a navy, and hence is not inclined to rush to the conclusion which some English critics seem to have drawn from that encounter, that unarmored vessels are the great things to pos The long-range guns on the swift and handily manœuvred protected Japanese cruisers were certainly very destructive, yet the actual result of the battle seems to be sufficiently aco perform a more difficult task than their enemy. They had to cover the landing of troops, and succeeded in doing it, yet at a cost which they could never have anticipated in undertaking it. The necessity led them to accept battle in shallow waters, where they were a great disadvantage; and Capt. MAHAN evilently doubts whether anything accomplished by the troops will make up for the material loss by the Chinese. But there will be something for him to say, probably, when the details shall have arrived, on the tactical skill that enabled the Japanese to force a naval battle on such terms s to be sure of winning it. It is also to be noted that Japan has been convoying her own troops to Corea without difficulty or interruption.

In calling attention to the extreme danger, under modern conditions, of undertaking carry a great force of troops by water against a navy, Capt. Mahan suggests anew one source of our own security against invasion by any European power, and at the same time the need of having the means to destroy this risky movement, if ever attempted. If the landing of a comparatively small body of troops so pered the Chinese as to bring on a naval defeat the difficulty would be immeasurably greater with a hostile army even large enough to hold a point on our seacoast, to say nothing of advancing. Indeed, there has never been much fear on that score, the main need being to guard against the bombardment of great scaboard cities by fleets unencumbered with transports.

The strenuous opposition made by our able and most esteemed contemporary, the Trib-une, to the nomination of Judge Garnon by the Democratic State Convention, indicates that he would be a candidate most dangerous to the Re-

The self-sacrificing Catholic Sisters who collect alms for charitable uses, ought not to be spoken of disrespectfully by our Haptist contemporary, the Christian Inquirer. It is a shame to call them beggars. They are no more beggars than are those Baptist ministers who solicit money or take up collections for their own sup port. Through the humble labors of these pious and worthy women, hospitals are supported suffering is alleviated, children are educated and the helpless poor are comforted. Not for themselves do they ask alms, but spend their blessed lives. They give to many people the opportunity to make small contribu tions which they would not otherwise have the opportunity of making. They touch the heart where other means of touching it would fall These meek Sisters give lessons in charity and devotion which strike the innermost chords of the soul. Their benignant presence is ever wel come in thousands of the business places and households of the city. All honor be to these good and grand women, the merits of whom are known in heaven!

Was Moses an electrician and the fore runner of Edison and TESLA? We are led to make the inquiry by perusing an article which that fertile Jewish scholar, Rabbi Isaac M Wise, has printed in the American Israelite We here learn that, in the construction of a safe deposit for the tables of the law, Moszs gave evidence that he possessed a profound knowledge of electricity. Rejecting all the trees that grew in Falestine, he imported from Europe, through the Phonicians, a quantity of fir wood, which (so we are here told) "is among all timber the best non-conductor of electricity," and made from it a safe-deposit box, which he lined inside and outside with beaten gold, one of the best conductors of electricity; and thus the Ark of the Covenant was converted into an expensive, but perfect Leyden jar, or storage battery, the carbon in the fir charging it. "No modern electrician we quote from the American Israelite, "could have improved upon Mosza's fir and gold box." These statements about this ancient storage battery are truly interesting, and their interest will be increased in case their precision shall be affirmed by modern electricians like Testa and

EDISON. We must suppose that Moszs got his electrical knowledge, as he got so much other, from the Egyptians, about whose scientific attainments we are learning more and more all the time

AABON seems to have been even a better ele rician than Mosas, for he built poles 150 feet high, covered them with beaten gold, and placed polden chains between the poles and the safe leposit ark, thus "securing a complete and pow erful electrical connection." It is supposed that AARON's sons were executed by this apparatus, though we ourselves cannot see that the account of their death in the Book of Leviticus justifies this supposition.
It appears that Solomow also was a practical

electrician, for he put a lightning rod on the roof of his temple more than 2,700 years before the time of Buy FRANKLYN, the American aci entific man who has always had the credit of inventing the lightning rod.

We are told at the close of the article printed

Mosss and Aanon were electricians, there would be a natural explanation of some occurrence hitherto regarded as miraculous. Yet we must ascertain whether our modern electricians sustain the claim put forward in behalf of Mosm and Asnos. Was the talking

A WARDEN'S PRAISE OF BROCKWAY.

Superintendent Nicholson of the Betrott Monse of Correction Sends It to The Sun. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN -Sir: Relative to the investigation of charges preferred against Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory, which is now in progress, permit me to submit a few remarks. While I have never seen the formal charges preferred against Mr Brockway, and not being a subscriber to any New York paper, my information regarding the evidence submitted is chiefly such as is obtained from occasional notices in our local papers therefore, while I am not in a position to opinion on the evidence submitted in this par-ticular case, I have ideas, and very strong ones, as to the reliability of convict testimony under

such circumstances. It is a well-known fact that criminals are, as class, totally unreliable and unworthy of belief and it is only those who have charge of criminals, or who come in daily contact with them that can realize the varied characters that are met with, many of whom are extremely well equipped, by inneritance and environment, to test the disposition of their keepers in the most aggravating manner; often, indeed, for the puraggravating manner; often, indeed, for the purpose of being punished, honing thereby to enlist the sympathies of an unthinking public, who are ever ready to listen to such plaints, not stopping to give thought as to the source from which the complaint comes, nor how much weight should be given to such unsupported statements.

We must not overlook the fact that the crime class are at war with society when at liberty; treacherous and malicious when in prison; scheming and watching every opportunity to evade the rules adopted for their government; often openly rebelilous and meriting punishment, all of which puts to the test the most even dispositions. That there are exceptions to this class of men I admit, men who are criminals through accidental or peculiar causes, but their numbers are few.

It is yet an unsolved question among our most profound thinkers how best to rehabilitate criminals, and from an experience of over fifteen years in the care of convicts and a long acquaintance with Mr. Brockway and his efforts to improve the condition of criminals, I am free to say that Mr. Brockway and shown a wonderful aptitude on this great question, and I am loath to believe him guilty of cruelty toward those under his chasge. It will certainly take more than unsupported convict testimony to make me believe him guilty of unnecessary harsh treatment.

While prison wardens differ as to the best pose of being punished, hoping thereby to enlist

make me believe him guilty of unnecessary harsh treatment.

While prison wardens differ as to the best method to pursue for the reformation of criminals, yet they are all striving to the same endiviz., to so help their charges that, when the time arrives for them to reënter society, they will be better prepared to cope with the world, with stronger dealres to lead a proper life; and it must be admitted by every one that Mr. Brockway has given a vast amount of time and study to this question, with results that have challenged the attention of the world.

While I do not concur with Mr. Brockway in all his theories of reform as practised at the Elmira Reformatory, still I believe a great amount of good has been accomplished by him. I will only add that no man stands higher than Mr. Brockway among the prison wardens of this continent, and I shall be greatly surprised if the people, who are the final arbiters in all such questions, will permit his being ruthlessly cast saide, until his unfitness to carry on the great work at Elmira has been shown by stronger evidence than convict testimony.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Buperintendent Detroit House of Correction.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.

Japan's Policy Toward Women TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's saue, I find an article under the heading "A Woman of Power," in which you deprecate one of Japan's advices to Corea as "offensive to all champions of women's rights." To contradict the "order" that "all interference of the ladies of the [Corean] court in politics should be strictly prohibited," you take the Empress Dowager of China for example, and praise her as a politician of the first quality. As a rule, your argument is perfectly right, but there are exceptions to every rule. Indeed, there have seen great women in politics. Even in Japan there were several empresses who reigned over the land with honor and prosperity, among whom Jingo Kogo is preëminent, who was renowned not only for her talent in politica, but also for her ability as a General, herself leading an army to Corea, and conquering that country for the first time. So we never dispute that woman can govern a country wisely.

But was it not the court ladies that corrupted and disgraced the French Government, and precipitated the downfall of the kingdom of the Bourbons? Should you be but acquainted with the misgovernment of Corea, which was chiefly caused by the unwise, partial management of the ignorant court ladies, you would surely advise Corea the sames. Japen did. As long as an Emperor, full-grown and sound-minded, is exercising sovereignty, the courtladies need not trouble themselves to interfere with politics. the land with honor and prosperity, among

long as an Emperor, full-grown and sound-minded, is exercising sovereignty, the court ladies need not trouble themselves to interfere with politics.

What have our court ladies been doing? In time of peace they endeavored to encourage charity and education, frequently settling exam-ples by their own practices. Since the outbreak of the pending war, as often has appeared in your reports, our ladies of high rank have been render-ing service to the soldiers in Corea, sending all sorts of desirable things, such as candy, tobacco, fluids, straw sandals, towels, handkerchiefs, and other useful goods. Our Empress, as the chief patroness of the Red Cross Society, is preparing lint and bandages, the ladies of the court ac-tively cooperating in the work, to distribute them among the Japanese and Chinese soldiers without distinction.

without distinction.

Ladies must be just as busy with their own works as men are with politics, and we should not sak them to interfere with such disagreeable things as politics, even if they would condescend to do so.

cend to do so.
This is the policy of Japan.
MIDORI KOMATA. PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.

A Grammatical Crank,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Even the great Ho mer sometimes nods. On the editorial page of the "We feel that Governor Flower had better this again, and run."

Would the nearly always grammatical Sun pleas would the hearly always grammatical six please parse the verb "had think" in the above? This is one of the most common errors of our every-day English. In such forms of expression the auxil-lary verb "had" should not be used for "would."

Our correspondent writes like a pedant, and his notions have no solid value. The phrase "had better think" is purely idiomatic and perfectly correct. It is used by the best writers o the language from Shakespeare down. The phrase Mr. Sturgis proposes, "would better think," is unpleasant to a well-educated ear.

APPOMATTOX AND SURRENDER. Virginia Rescuts a Silly Change of a His torteal Name. From the Richmond Disputch.

Appoint seating it is a representation of the Post Office Department as "Surrender."

Appointtox should be its name forever. But if a new name had to be given it, we should not have chosen that of "Surrender." At Appomattox our peo

ple did something more than surrender.

"Appomation" should have been left to designate
the spot where Lee made his last stand; the spot made acred by the valor, sufferings, and tears of the Arm; of Northern Virginia; the spot which is the Appomiat-tox of history, and whose honors never can be law-fully divided with a village whose chief distinction is that people leave the railway trains there to visit the real Appomatox. This we say without discrediting the new county seat. It is a pleasant piace, filled with pleasant people; but it is not the Appomatox Court House. There is but one Appomatox Court House, and it makes little difference that the buildings have been burned and the county seat removed. Besides, the name is now always shortened to Appomatox the name is now always shortened to Appointation and for years past that has been its Post Office nam

Against Gayner.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC: Why should the Democratic party nominate Judge Gaynor for Gover-nor or any other position in their gift !

Why? Because we have a Republican Legislature, a Republican Mayor, and more Republican representa-tives at Albany than ever? Because, as a renegada Democrat, Brooklyn, a largely Democratic city, went 80,000 Republican majority through his efforts? he vote one single Democratic ticket? NO! He is re-aponsible in a large measure for Republican success ast fall. He to represent Democracy? Never! He cannot get the votes of usen who price themselves saying. "I am a Democrat!" Yours truly. Brooklys, Sept. W. G. W. Avenstr.

Why Scantor Hill Should Not Run for From the Post-Espress. Why should Mr. Hill run for Governor? Ha :

by Rabbi Wiss in the American Israelite that, if making a great reputation in the Senate, and if he carried the State this fall, he would gain nothing by going back to the office which he formerly held. By the might not carry the State; for the Cleveland Democrais would be very apt to cut him; and he would have to make his can vans on the Wilson bill, for which he refused to vote and which Mr. Cirveland refused to sign. A man may snorthee much for his party, but not his balf-respect. snake of the Garden of Eden an electrical snake?

RECOGNIZED BY JUDGE M'ADAM.

Two Men Accused of Trying to Get Fraudulent Naturalization Paper, Two men are now in the custody of the Sheriff o await an investigation by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court to determine whether the were concerned in an attempt to commit a fraud upon the Court in procuring naturalization papers. They were arrested because Judge Mc-Adam identified at least one of them as having been before him before for naturalization papers An investigation will be made to-day at o'clock, and if it appears that they were guilty. they will be proceeded against before the United

States Courts.

The men are Pietro Fannassi and Charles Sullivan. The former appeared before th Court for the purpose of being naturalized. Sullivan was with him. Judge McAdam recognized Fannassi as a person whom he had nat uralized only a short time ago. He questione Fannassi as to this, but the latter denied having been before the Court before on a similar appli cation. Judge McAdam was confident that he had been, and several of the court officers were

cation. Judge McAdam was confident that he had been, and several of the court officers were equally positive that he had been before the Court before. The Judge hurriedly investigated the papers in the matter, and was fortified in his belief from what he found there. The men were immediately taken into custody, and will remain in Ludlow street, jail until a thorough investigation can be made.

In the papers presented to Judge McAdam resterday Pietro Fannassi swore that he resided at 151 Elizabeth street, and that his occupation was that of an expressman. Charles Sullivan also swore that he resided in the same house. Fannassi also swore that he was born on July 14, 1873, in Italy. It is claimed that on Sept. 14, only ten days ago, Fannassi presented himself for naturalization before the same Judge, and gave his name as Angelo Damiana, and his residence as 153 Elizabeth street. He then stated that his occupation was that of a plumber, and that he was born on July 14, 1875. The witness that he then had was John J. Madden of 151 Elizabeth street. Judge McAdam was satisfied that the handwriting in each case was the same, He inquired of both Fannassi and Sullivan if either of them knew Damiana or Madden, and they both answered in the negative.

Judge McAdam said afterward that he was positive he had discovered a clear case where an attempt was about to be made to deceive the Court in procuring naturalization papers. He was of opinion that he might have discovered

attempt was about to be made to deceive the Court in procuring naturalization papers. He was of opinion that he might have discovered some of a gang who have been procuring fraudulent naturalization papers. He believed that the only object of a person in securing additional papers of this character was to sell them to others. He said that he would have all the residents of the houses at 151 and 153 Elizabeth street summoned before him.

KOCH KNOCKED OUT THE BEGGAR The Justice Relates from the Beach His Expertence in Fifth Avenue on Sunday.

Police Justice Joseph Koch appeared as a terfor to evil doers in a new form vesterday in the perience he had had with some beggars on Sunday. The first case that appeared before him resterday was that of Charles Weinberg, a striking cloakmaker, who had been arrested for loafing in the street. This case afforded an onportunity for the Justice to relate his experience.

"I was approached by three beggars on Sun-day," he said, "while walking in Fifth avenue n the Grand Central station to the Nether from the Grand Central station to the Netherland Hotel. The first who accosted me was very persistent, and it was with great difficulty that I managed to get rid of him. I turned the next away by a sharp word and entered the hotel. While I was in there I saw a friend pass, and went to the corridor to meet him. While we were talking a respectably dressed young man approached and asked me for some money. He was intoxicated, and his boidness in entering the corridor and roughly asking for money was enough to arouse all the feelings I have against this class of people. He resisted my refusal and assumed a threatening attitude. I lost no time in raising my right hand against him and felling him to the ground."

Turning to Weinberg, Justice Koch continued: "Now, Weinberg, I'm going to make an example of you. You beggars and strikers seem to think that you own the sidewalk, and can assault pedestrians with impunity. You will have to furnish \$1,000 bail or go to Jail for six months." He was locked up.

"I have no sympathy for these fellows," said the Justice to a reporter last night.
"An able-bodied man who begs on the street has some other object in view than soliciting money for a meal. Any one who is accosted on the street by a persistent beggar should call the nearest officer and have the man arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. On such a charge he could be sent to jail for six months. These men are becoming more brazen in their action every day, and unless they receive speedy punishment it will not be safe to walk abroad even in broad day light." land Hotel. The first who accosted me was

BISHOP SPAULDING'S REPLY. He Answers Bishop Keane's Criticism o

PEORIA, Sept. 24.-The following written statement was to-day issued by Bishop Spaulding with reference to the criticism of Bishop Keane upon his A. P. A. article in the North

American Review:
"I have read Bishop Keano's criticism on my article in the North American Review, and as it has not been disowned I must suppose it to be uthentic. The important question is whether what I have published in the Review is true. A thing may be unfortunately true, and this is doubtless what Bishop Keane means when he calls my article unfortunate. He also says that it is untimely, but I fall to see how this epithet can be applied in any right sense to the honest and dispassionate discussion of a subject which ow attracts general attention, and is not with

now attracts general attention, and is not without importance.

"If my moderate expression of views on a
question which is actually before the public,
and which is of concern to the churches of the
country, is to be condemned as unfortunate and
ill-timed, then rational discussion among Catholics is no longer to be thought of, and Catholic
universality is but a pretence. If what is said
of Cardinal Gibbons is true, the least I can do, I
suppose, is to regret that he should have to regret to express his regret to the Pope. Regrets,
however, are idle, and the manly and American
thing to do is to confront me with the arguments
and not to attempt to frighten me with groanings."

HOW TO REBUILD THE TABERNACLE A Scheme to Issue Bonds Made Valuable

U. P. Stanton, a septuagenarian admirer of the Rev. Dr. Talmage, has conceived a brand new plan for providing funds for the erection of new Brooklyn Tabernacle, and the trustees haue promised to give it careful consideration

haue promised to give it careful consideration. He proposes an issue of \$1,620 and \$100 bonds, non-interest bearing, and payable in twenty years. Each bond is to be made valuable by a picture of the Tabernacle and of Dr. Talmage and his autograph.

Mr. Stanton thinks that \$300,000 could be easily raised in this manner, and that very few of the bonds would ever be presented for payment owing to their value as souvenirs. President Leonard Moody of the Board of Trustees said that, in his opinion, the scheme was an excellent one, and would probably be submitted to the congregation.

The Teachers' College Opening.

The new buildings of the Teachers' College a West 120th street and Morningside Heights were opened yesterday. The enrollment pupils in the twelve departments of the college began at 9 A. M. and continued without tion all day. The attendance was much in excess of that in the old college building at 9 Uni-versity place. Many pupils have been turned away from the Horace Mann School as well as from the high school. The roll was closed last place.

from the high school. The roll was closed last night.
The faculty of the college is as follows: Walter H. Hervey, Ph. D., President; Mrs. Walter H. Hervey, Ph. D., President; Mrs. A. Brooks, director of the kindergarten; Prof. J. F. Woodhull, A. B., director of the department of sciences; T. F. Seward, professor of vocal music; Elizabeth A. Herrick, professor of drawing; Charles A. Henrick, professor of manual arts; John F. Reigart, professor of psychology and history; Clarence Edmund Melency, principal of the school of observation; Franklin T. Baker, professor of English literature.

Ambassador Bayard's Vacation Delayed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24,-The Department of State has been notified that Ambassador Bayard will come home on leave by the steamer Paris, leaving Southampton Oct. 6. The Ambasador was expected by the Paris on her last trip, arriving in New York hast Saturday; but his departure was delayed, it is understood, by the arrival of the special Nicaraguan envoy, whose mission to England is to procure British recognition of his country's supremacy on the Mosquito coast. Mr. Bayard's presence in Lon-ton at this juncture is therefore, of considera-ble importance to the interests of the United States.

Ten Gid Teachers Missing from the Adelphi, The session of the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn was opened yesterday, and nearly one thou-sand pupils were on hand. There was much sur-

price among them on finding that ten of their old teachers had been displaced.

Dr. Charles Levermore, the principal, said that the changes had been made for the benefit of the school and that he would have comething definite to say about the matter later on.

BUNDRAMA

-A few years ago if we had seen a man walking along the roadway in Broadway carrying a lighted lantern at midday we might have considered it sup-prising; but now we know that he has just come out of or is just going into some subterranean chamber of

It is the common belief that the peach tree is necessarily of short life, but there are some very old orchards on the Delaware Peninsula, and single trees have been known to bear for a great many years. A Sussex county peach grower has an orchard thirty-pears old, and in good peach years it yields abundantly.

—Three canneries at Milford, Del., are packing -Three cannories at Milford, Del., are packing 80,000 cans of tomatoes per day, and three at Frei-erica are packing 75,000 per day, while many smaller canneries all over the State and the peninsula are

busy with tomatoes. Meanwhile a farmer in Kent county, Md., received recently, for 100 baskets of to-matoes shipped to Baltimore, \$4.45. The baskets alone cost him four cents each. - Hald servants in New York are governed in their choice as to mistresses by the region in which the latter live. The best servants refuse to consider offers from persons living outside certain fashionable or semi-fashionable places. Some will not go to the east side below. side below Fourteenth street, and many di

lem as they do the country unless the offer comes from a rich family with many servants. -"The ordinary custom, where two renders work together," said a citisen, "Is for them to shout in different tones and at different times, one beginning when the other stops, the effect being to make the cry practically continuous. There went through my at this morning two men who sang out in chorus. At first thought this seemed like a distinct improve-ment upon the old method, but I don't know how is

would wear." -It is pretty well established now that water, so far from generating malaris, may really prevent its pol-luting the atmosphere. The germ may grow in soils even slightly moist, but a thin layer of water evenly the germ into the atmosphere. In the same way a thick growth of grass with matted roots may be impervious to the germ and keep it beneath the surface, where it can do no harm.

The adulteration of essential oils has reached such

a point that it is extremely difficult to obtain a pure essence. An Italian exporter of essence of lemon says that one of his largest American customers sells says that one of his largest American cus the essence for less than he pays for it. Turpentine is the adultrant. The only sure method of detecting the fraud is by analysis, but when the producer pro-poses to sell only upon analysis, the importers somedeal with him.

—Dr. William N. Hamilton, who died the other day

at Odesra, Del., at the age of 80, had practised medi-cine for nearly sixty years. He was once resident surgeon at Fort Delaware, and he afterward served in the First Delaware Infantry and the Fifth Delaware Cavalry. He was also Auditor of the State. He came of a good north of Ireland family, and obtained part of his medical education in London, but receive diploma from Jefferson College, Philadelphia. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Arnold Naudain, once United States Senator from Delaware. —United States Consul H. J. Sommer, Jr., stationed

at Bombay, believes that a line of steamers might be gests one steamer per month each way, the outward-bound steamer from this port to carry petroleum, cotton goods, and machinery, and to bring back East Indian products, including Ceylon tea, which the planters of the island are now seeking to introduce into this country. As things now are, goods exported from the United States to Bombay are often sold first to English merchants, who resell to the Bombay merchants. Such American goods appear in the Go

-" I should think," said a man who lives in a flat block," that the people in my block were forever get-ting in coal. Of course they are not, but as a matter of fact they get in more coal in a block of flat houses than they do in a block of dwelling houses, for there are more dwesters in it. And then the effect is heightened by the general use of wagons with chutes. In the old days when coal was delivered in dump carts there was just one great swish of sound when the coal was putting it in. Now, however, there is the prolonged rumble as the coal runs steadily down the sheetiron trough from cart to coal hole, and some days, as I before remarked, it seems as though there were people enough in the block getting in coal to make the load

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Clara Schumann has just completed her seventy fifth year; she is still teaching in Frankfort. Georg Henschel has written a Stabat Mater, which will be given in Albert Hall this winter by the Royal

horal Society. Maurus Jokal, the Hungarian novellat, r to kill himself in a fit of melancholy at Budapest by inhaling the fumes of charcoal. i in China exports over 100,000 dried lizards,

valued at \$2,500, yearly; they are used for making ligard wine," a medicine used for eye troubles. Naples Conservatory of Music to have its genuineness

By a new German law, which will go into effect on Oct. 1, trade marks must be entered in the loop ris Register at Berlin. The foreign trade marks now recorded at Leipsic will be disregarded unless they are

At Schillgallen in Germany lately an old gentlema buried three wives, proposed to a fourth. She told him he was too old, whereupon he went into the neighboring forest and hanged himself.

Mme. Coquella, the mother of the two great actors, died recently at the age of 84. After her husband's death she carried on the bakery at Boulogne-sur-Mer for a long time. When her sons became successful they established her in a comfortable house at Sceaux.

The twelfth National Congress of the French Labor party, which has just met at Nantes, in which MM. Jules Guesde and Jaurès, the Socialists, are the lead-ing spirits, has decided that its deliberations shall not be reported, "as the congress is not to be given up to

declamation, but to work," declamation, but to work."

English temperance men, headed by the Duke of Westminater have recently memorialised the German Emperor, through Count Hatsfeldt to assist in restricting or prohibiting the trade in liquor in the German colonies. This association labors under the title of "The British United Committee for the Prevention." of Demoralization of Native Races by Liquor."

At Tarnopol in Galicia a secret society was recently discovered, composed of some seventy high school boys, of which the object was the separation of Galicia from the Austrian empire and the establishment of an independent Polish kingdom. The boys met regularly an hour before school, to deliver speeches attacking the Emperor and the Pope. The Govern-

high treason.

Near Milan recently the laborers on the estate of a rich proprietor named Mai drove up to his house with the harvested corn. They were met by his son, a youth of twenty-three, who made them a speech, telling them that the grain they had sown and out was their by natural right, and bidding them take it home and shout "Long live anarchy!" After some pressure they obeyed, and on the father's return the help of the po-

lice was required to make them give up the corn again.
The son thought it prudent to leave the country.

Agneta Park, near Delft, in Holland, is the result of an interesting experiment in cooperation. A tract of an interesting experiment in cooperation. A tract of ten acres has upon it 150 houses, each with its little garden, and with certain common buildings and com-mon grounds. The houses are occupied by the am-ployees of a great distilling company, who form a corporation which owns the park. Each member owns shares in the corporation and pays rent for his house; the surplus after expenses are paid comes back to him as dividends. If he wishes to go away or dies, his shares are bought up by the corporation and sold to the man who takes his place.

the man who takes his place.

From February to August of this year 300 cases of true diphtheria were treated in the Children a Hospital in Paris by Dr. Roux's antitoxin method. Of these 78 died, or 18 per cent., which must be contrasted with the mortality of 50 per cent. common before the treat-ment was used. Of 120 cases of diphtheria without ment was used. Of 120 cases of diphtheria without other complications 2 died, of whom 7 were so ill when admitted to the hospital that the remedy had not time to act. In the more severe cases, where the larynx was affected, 84+per cent. of those who were treated with auttoxis died, and 87 per cent died of

those who were not so treated. One day last March a Belgian lady fell from her cas riage in Brussels and received injuries which ascesses tated the amputation of her leg. The surgeon wise performed the operation, considering the amputated member his property, placed it in a case and put it on exhibition in his antercom, with an explanatory note giving the name, age, and address of its former pos-seasor. When the lady's husband heard of this, considering such an exhibition improper, he went to the surgeon to get back the leg. The surgeon refused to give it up, but offered to remove the notice. This was not satisfactory, and the matter has become a cause offebre in the courts of Brussels.

Pure chromium in large quantities has recently been obtained for the first time by M. Henri Moissan He had previously found that the seculozide of chromium could be reduced by carbon in the electric furnace, and had prepared liggods of as much as fifty pounds of the metal to a very impure state; by suc cessive fusions with itme he has now gotten rid of the carbon. The metal he has produced does not meit under the blowpipe, has no magnetic action, and is soft. It can be polished, being whiter than from and tarmines very little; it also casts well. An addition of 5 per cent. of pure chromium to copper nearly doubles the strength of the copper; the alloy takes a fine polish, and tarminhes is meanly than pure copper.